NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

Vol. XLVL No. 14,410.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC MANGUVRES-HOME

ENGLAND NOT DISPOSED TO CHAMPION CANADA IN

THE FISHERIES QUESTION-LORD HART-INGTON'S RECEPTION.

Copyright; 1883; North American Cable News Co. London, April 28.—The reported seizure of an American fishing vessel occasioned momentary anxiety in England and elicited plain declarations of Euglish opinion both public and private. The refusal of the United States Senate to agree to a joint commission to settle the whole Fisheries dispute is regretted here but fails to provoke resentment. The Timer's notification to Canada that though probably right technically it must not expect support from England, may be taken as expressing the official view and beyond question the popular view. Mr. Gladstone him-elf could hardly excite general interest in the Fisheries question. Canadian wrongs, if any there be, will not be championed by this country.

The English policy of vanquishing and conciliating with Germany's help all opposition of the other European Powers succeeds in enforcing the will of on Greece and in preserving peace in the East. M. De Freycinet's attempt to seize the lead of the European negotiations and to prevent the presentation of the ultimatum has collapsed. Delyannis spoiled this pretty combination by failing to follow his partner's lead. If he had given M. De Freyeinet an explicit pledge to disarm and communicated it to all the European Ministers, the other Powers might have withheld the collective note. Even then it would have been doubtful whether Prince Bismarck would have allowed France to disturb the diplomatic concert of Europe. Delyannis's mere assurance of peaceful intentions has satisfied nobody, nor is anybody imposed upon by his pretence of yielding to France's friendly representations. It was the appearance of the European fleet off the Piraus which convinced this slippery Greek that the game was up. Europe with her ships of Phalerum and her ultimatum handed in now stands pledged to compel disarmament. The Powers will accept no conditions, will make no pledges and agree to no arbitration. As between Greece and Turkey, Delyannis has gained absolutely nothing for his country. European good-will to Greece will survive this display of prolonged retulance. Lord Rosebery, to whose tact and fire ness the result is largely due, is known to favor an extension of the Greek frontiers, which even Turkey is aware is

The afternoon reports from Paris that Greece refuses to disarm and that the King threatens to abdicate may safely be dismissed as French inventions, springing partly from wounded vanity. France is disappointed in having failed at the eleventh hour to snatch a diplomatic advantage. Most of these stories, however, are set affoat on the Bourse by French speculators having a large ecount open for a fall of prices.

Public opinion of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy continues to declare itself slowly, with many estrations and contradictions. The events of the week thus far strengthen the impression that the present scheme is repugnant to the conscientious convictions of a great majority of the Liberals of the House, many of whom nevertheless intend to support the second reading. Mr. Gladstone himself shows unusual sensitiveness to criticism, sending a protest that he never said that Home Rule was source of Imperial danger. Recent efforts of the Munisterial organs are directed partly to persuading Hartington has gone over to the Tories, and partly physician the divergences between Lord ton and Mr. Chamberlain. Nor do they the hope of recovering Mr. Chamberlain. plied with pathetic appeals not to insist the Irish from Westminister and is ready to accept almost any amountment provided the House will sanction the principle of Home Rule. Hence, perhaps, Mr. Childers's childlike cor fession that he attached very little importance to the details of the

cessions to Mr. Chamberlain, with whom Mr. Trevelvan is in substantial accord, will still further ities arise inside the Cabinet, Mr. Morley t resign if the Irish members remain at Westminster or if Land Purchase be dropped. The latter Lord Hartington's reception at Kawtensiall con-

blerably encourages the Gladstonians. Allowance being made for the influence brought to bear from headquarters on the local managers, the refusal of council of the Liberal Association to propose a resolution approving of Lord Hartington's opposition to Home Pole shows that party ties are still strong The meeting contained a numerous body of Ho Ruiers. Mr. Gladstone's name was more cordially cheered than Lord Hartington, who spoke amid many interruptions. The speech, nevertheless was a singularly able and successful vindication of Lord Hartington's consistency and a spirited assertion of his right and duty to act on his own conviction. "Much as I value," said Lord Hartington, "the unity of the Liberal party, I value the unity of the British Empire more.

Among several new points the most effective. permans, was his warning that the executive is more important than the legislative part of the new Ireland will be governed by men solely responsible to the Irish Parliament, and may be controlled perhaps by Mr. Paraell, perhaps by Mr. Egan, perhaps by some Feniau. The Imperial Parliament will remain nominally reponsible and practically powerless. "What," asked Lord Hartington. " becomes of the unity of the Empire, when the Imperial Parliament shall have surrendered all adequately its duty to Ireland !" Mr. Bright's letter read at the same meeting

declares that the present divisions of the Libera party are due to the introduction of measures of wast importance without sufficient preparation of the public mind. The want of preparation is daily discoverable in the action or the inaction of repre-Liberal associations have yet declared an unquali fied adhesion or an unqualified opposition to Mr. Gladstone's measures. The split in Midlothian Itself widens. Lasswade, the largest parish, declines to support the present bill. Mr. Davitt sorrowfully says that Scotland has become the battle-ground for Home Rule

There are menacing demonstrations meanwhile in Ulster, whence open threats of resistance are Large bodies of Orangemen publicly threaten to refuse to pay taxes to the Parnellite Parliament. Arms are being collected and landlords are opening parks for rifle ranges.

Reports from the North of England indicate ganeral loyalty to Mr. Gladstone compled with the usual desire for amendments to the Home Rule bill and opposition to Land Purchase altogether. Many Gladstonians base their hostility to the latter measure on Mr. Gladstone's own speech in introducing the bill. It was thought odd at the time that he should preface an appeal on behalf of landlords with an exposition of their misconduct in the

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

MASONIC.—The Prince of Wales has been re-elected Grand Muster of the Free Masons in England. BRITISM TEADS.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, addressing the Bristol Chamber of Commerce to-day, said that trade had more reason to fear unwise taxation and ill-consid-tred legislation than to hope for benefits from Parlia-Bient.

THE SMART CASE AMICABLY SETTLED. MONTREAL, April 28.—The case against Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Smart and G. A. Smart, accused of bringday. They returned \$30,000 and were allowed to keep

GREECE NOT TO DISARM.

DEMANDING SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. INSISTING THAT THE ULTIMATUM OF THE POWERS

BE WITHDRAWN. ATHENS, April 28.-M. Delyanms, replying to the deputation which presented the resolution adopted by the citizens' meeting, said that the Govern ment had not promised France that Greece would disarm. It had accepted the mediation of France on the condition that an early settlement of the Greek question would be effected. The Government disclaimed any intention of yielding to the Powers or of disarming. less her claims were settled soon Greece would declare war, and would yield only when the Powers had sunk the Hellenic fleet and bombarded Greek towns.

A mass-meeting was held in Constitution Square to night, at which warlike speeches were made. Strong patrols are parading the city to preserve order.

The Greek Government has telegraphed to all its representatives abroad that the assurances Greece has given to France about keeping the peace and disarming ought to suffice without more being demanded by the Powers. It is believed here that the Ministry will resign unless the Powers withdraw their ultimatum. The citizens of Athens in a public meeting at the Town Hall to-day the Powers in bringing pressure to bear upon Greece to compel her to desist from attacking Turkey. The meeting appointed a deputation to present a copy of the

PARIS, April 28.—Dispatches received here to-day from Athens state that Greece will not disarm unless the u timatum sent to her by the Powers is withdrawn. It is also said that King George threatens that he will abdi-

cate unless the ultimatum is withdrawn.

LONDON, April 28. - A dispatch received from Athene this evening says that the Greek Government Insists upon the withdrawal of the ultimatum. If it is maintained the Ministry will resign, as a protest against the menace to the independence of Greece implied by the

M. Genadios, the Greek Minister, had a long interview to-day with Lord Rosebery, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Greek difficulty has become the absorbing topic at the Foreign Office. The submission of M. Delyannis, the Greek Prime Minister, to the ultimatum of the Powers is expected to be received at any hour. The temper of the population of Athens is causing alarm. It is understood that the show of resistance by the Greek lovernment has been prolonged with a view to appeasing the National pride.

MR. COLLINGS ON THE IRISH PROPOSALS. A SECOND ATTACK ON THE HOME RULE BILL-AD-DRESS BY MR. MUNDELLA.

London, April 28 .- Jesse Collings, the uncated Liberal Member for Inswich, publishes a second attack on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Mr. Collings now declares that the scheme is only a "thinly-veiled casure of separation "; that the so-called safeguards of the integrity of the Empire and of the Protestant and loyal

capable of being maintained by armed force only. He also advocates the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster, while favoring the establishment of an Irish National Assembly to sit in Dublin and manage the domestic affairs of Ireland.

Mr. Mundeila, president of the Board of Trade, in a speech at Shedheid this evening declared that Mr. Gladstone's proposals were the result of conviction based upon experience and upon a policy of daring to do right in spits of possible public indignation. The refusal of self-government to America had lost that country to England, while the granting of self-government to other colonies had never resulted in the loss of a single one.

Losnon, April 29.—Michael Davitt spoke at Birmingham last night, He said that Mr. Chamberlain had tried to justify his attifude toward the Irish bills by a most inconsistent argument, and he quoted a passage from a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain at Shedheid, in which the latter favored Mr. Butt's scheme and the removal of the Irish representatives from Westminster.

TOWNS BURNED IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 28.-Wholesale conflagrations have occurred in several parts of Austria. The town of Friedland, in Moravia, was almost destroyed by fire, in the progress of which ten persons were killed. The towns of Dobrowlany, Bojanice and Chyrow were land waste and the town of sanok has been greatly duninged. At Chyrow a man was caught in the act of setting fire to a building.

NEW OUTRAGES BY THE APACHES. Nogales, Ariz., April 28.—Indians invaded

the most thickly settled portion of Phon County on Monday and killed the Owens Brothers, prominent ranchmen, and the wife and child of A. L. Peck. They also carried off Mr. Peck's niece. The attack was unexpected, as the district has been free from such croubles for many years. Mr. Peck was fired upon and severely wounded, but managed to escape and brought the news

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. Bantis, April 28.—The Magleburg Fire Insurance Company has paid Prince Bismarck 70,000 marks, the amount of the insurance on his saw-mills, which were te-

ROME, April 28.—The Pope, complying with the request of the Queen Regent of Spain, to-day invested Carainal Jacobini with the Order of the Golden Freeze, which the Queen conferred upon him for his services in connection with the Carolines dispute. Cardinal Jacobini gave a banquet this evening to the diplomats accredited to the

ANOTHER MEXICAN REPELLION.

DENVER, Col., April 28.-A dispatch from Meylean Covernment has broken out at Custhueria, an considerable distance west of the Mexican Central Rail-road. The people under the leadership of Don Teodoro Casavantes killed the Federal appointee and reinstated Don Peuro Yrigoyen, who had been legally elected."

TRING HIS RIFLE ON A RURGLAR PITTSBURG, Penn., April 28 (Special), - Charles J. Clarke, the millionaire, business partner of William Shaw, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company. as a crack shot, and then as a detective. His house am grounds at Forbes-st, and Craft-ave., the finest in Allegheny County, for the twenty-four hours ending a 9 o'clock last night were the scene of a dramatic adven Maror's office that a man was on the roof of the house with Mr. Clarke made a thorough search of the premise ntruder. Mr. Clarke is positive that the fellow was no in the tower, on the roof or in the house after the police arrived, as they explored every square foot of standing room, and he is confirmed in this view by the fact that about the same house of a neighbor was entered by a burglar and roobed. Last night Mr. Clarke caught a simpse of a man croneling on the roof. Securing his Winchester rifle he aimed, as he remarked with a smile, rather to scare than hit the trespasser. The burglar in order to operate more successfully, had taken of his shoes and tied them by the strings around his neck. The builet cut the strings and, as Mr. Clarke of served, "brought down the coor at once." When policemen reached the house they found the thief in the kiteven guarded by Mr. Clarke and his sons. To-day in default of bail James Sheridan, the burglar, was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jary. The theory is that he had one or more confederates with whom be had pianned to rob the house. The tower was his objective point, for their the family silverware was deposited at night in a safe and in the care of a colored servant.

READY FOR A STRUGGLE IN THE OHIO SENATE COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 28 (Special), -Everything is ready for the struggle expected in the Ohio enate when the Hamilton County contests are considered. The Republican and Democratic factions of the Committee have both prepared their reports, and they will be presented to-morrow. An adjournment of parties will hold caucuses in the forenoon. To-day atdiscussion and action on the reports might be laid over until next week, and it is not unlikely that a postpone-ment will be easily allowed to-morrow. The Senate chamber is filled every day with strangers. There is no longer any curiosity about the subject matter of the re-ports. The Democratic Senators aver Republican fraud. The Republican Senators aver Democratic fraud. The Democratic report seats the four Democrats; the Re-publican report unseats them. The result will depend on the proper exercise of parliamentary ability.

REMOVING THE BODY OF WENDELL PHILLIPS Boston, April 28,-The body of Wendell Phillips was yesterday removed from the family tomb in the Old Granary burying ground, and was take day, with that of his wife, who died on Easter day, to Milton, where both will be buried in the Milton Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF FATHER MAGUIRE.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The funeral of the Rev. Father Bernard A. Magnire, S. J., who died in Phil adelphia on Monday, took place at St. Aloysius Church this morning. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fulton. S. J., Provincial of the New-York-Marylan Province, and the services for the dead were performe by Archbishop Gibbons.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN OREGON. PORTLAND, Ore., April 28 .- The Republican Convention adopted resolutions condemning the econ

omy of Postmaster-General Vilas, through which, they say, Oregon is deprived of ordinary mail facilities, demanding the forfeiture of the land grant of the Northern Pacific between Wallula and Portland and the passage of a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican War. Binger Hermann was renominated for Congress by a unanimous vote. Thomas R. Cornellus, of Weshington Centry, was nominated for Governor and John B. Waldo, of Portland, for Supreme Court Judge.

THE STRIKERS RUN SOME STAGES. NO THIRD-AVE. CARS STARTED AT NIGHT BENCH WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF OLD DRIV-

FES-WHAT THE MEN ASSERT. The Third Avenue Railroad has apparently made some progress in the manning of its cars and the officers are confident of filling all the places before many days have passed. Superintendent Robertson said yeste day that he had succeeded in running sixty-four cars lem Depot, making seventy-four cars on the main line, beside twelve on the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-stcross-town line and six cable cars. He says further that he has enough drivers to run out twenty more cars tofrom Washington in the course of a few days, arrives nearly all the cars will be run by Monday. It has bedecided that it is not exactly safe as yet to run cars at night, so no cars were run yesterday after 7 p. m. The green hands do not make much progress in the art of driving, and frequent blocks are the result of their clum-iness. By the aid of the police, however, the blocks are quickly broken without trouble. One of the main difficulties with which the non-union drivers have to contend is the active hostility of the truckmen and the drivers of the other roads. These take every possible occasion to tangle up the Third-ave, cars. Some-

There has been a bitch in the arrangements for the strikers' stage line. Only four horses could be obtained yesterday. These were attached to a big deag and it started down the avenue from Eighty-sixth-st, with about thirty people in it. When it reached Sixty-fifthst. the driver, Captain Collum, of the Fourth Avenuwas driven back to the stables and an old Broadway ing their ear-hooks against the dash-boards and makin g stages all night but when it was found that the Phird taken off. It is hoped that Strike Superistendent Collum will be able to get horses for the forty five stages that he has at his command faster than the Third Avenue Road President Lyon and Mr. Lauterbach, of the Third

Avenue Company, held their consultation at Police Headquarters with the Police Commissioners and of the talking, said that the company wished to thank Mr. Murray and the Commissioners for the given by the police since the of the strike. It was believed protection that the strikers had been made to understand that they must obey the laws, and there is no longer reason to feat violence from them. Under the circumstances the com-

decision not to run the Third-ave, cars at hight for the present.

Hugh Brady, a driver of Fourth-ave, car No. 19, was arrested by Other Ryan for driving into Third-ave, car No. 64 at Broomest, and was held in \$300 honds by Justice White in the Yorkville Police Court. Michael durray, a driver on the East Broadway line, was arrested for obstructing a Third-ave, car and was held for trial by Justice Offelly at the Essex Market Police Court. Charles Thee one of the Third-ave, conductors, was assaulted by unknown parties at Sixty-fourthest, and Third-ave, on Tuesday hight and was scut to the Presbyterian Hospital. John Lennon, the Beit Line driver who ran his car into Third-ave, car No. 36 at Efficienth-st, on Monday, was held this moreing by Justice White for trial. James Menning, of No. 214 First-ave., conductor, and Maurice Mornary, of No. 613 East Fourteenth-st, driver of East Broadway and Avenue B bise line of cars, were arrained yesterday at the Essex Market Court for disorderly conduct in Park Row, near the Bridge, and for the arrested them. Manning was then \$10 and parceed nut to day to raise the money. The driver was dississed with a reprimand.

An indictivent for conspiracy was found by the Grand ary against six men who are said to be strikers on the hird Avenue Railway, though their names were not iyen. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the

tays. Lawrence Farley, the non-union driver of a Third-ave

A HOTEL CLERK ROBS THE SAFE AND FLEES. George Meyer, age twenty-one, came from Paris ten months ago, with excellent recommendations, was engaged by Mr. Robinson as clerk the St. Nicholas Hotel at Washington place and Broadway. He left the hotel yesterday at 3:30 p. m., saying that he was going down town to attend to me business. He took the contents of the safe with him. It is not known how much the same contained rowed a valuable diamond ring from a guest. It is supposed that he went to Chicago by the 6 o'clock New-York Central train, because one of the Chicago tickets that direction he was arrested at Buffalo. He was to p. m. yesterday. The girl tried to swallow laudanum

NEEDY MEN HARASSED BY THE STRIKERS. DRIVERS OF THE THIRD-AVE. LINE PRESSED BY POVERTY-TALES OF OPPRESSION.

The great stables or "barns," as they are styled, of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, at Sixtyfifth-st., presented a scene of bustle and activity yesterday more marked than on any day since the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association ing about the vicinity, as was the case for the first few days of the strike, and the policemen on guard at the depot whiled away their time as best they knew how The new employes were happy faces as they went about their respective duties and obeyed the orders of the many foremen with that cheerful alacrity born of a assertion of the company's officers that the strikers are not in a position to dictate terms any longer is not founded on alle boasting. Over three bundred men had secured places and were hard at work, while several cars in the statues were filled with applicants anxious to be taken into employment. Each applicant for work is catechised briefly as to his life and former occupation and if found suitable and if he has the necessary written recommendations, he is taken on.

With few exceptions the new employes show evidence

of poverty that comes from lack of work. Their clothing is in many instances ranged and fortom-looking. Many persons who watched the new drivers twisting the brakes during the hot days last week wondered probably why they kept on their overcoats. In most cases it was ecause of a lack of suitable underwear. While some o the new hands are young and active, a great many are past the middle stage of life, are married and have large tell the same story of hardship; in many cases of abject employment. A TRIBUNE reporter who was walking was a middle-aged, broad-shouldered man with kindiy nown eyes and a pleasant face. The reporter asked

discharged with eight others, five of them conductors the Eighth-ave. line the demand of the drivers and con and they had a conference with a committee of the men. The company sail that they could not possibly pay the voluntarily knock off 25 cents a day. This the comolidly union one, which could be done by discharging road for five years. One was a Quaker and would no with the superintendent of the line, H. B. Wilson. He said he could not help us and sent us to the president, give us letters of recommendation, bu he could not a non-amon man. The meal was getting low in the hald for us on our way home. They have tried to induce us to leave the company's service, but have falled. We tomes by out-of the-way routes to avoid violence."

"My business tecame so poor," he said, "that I could not support my family. I tried in valo to get employment as a car-driver. In many places I was told that I would have to be a union man before I could get work.

I tried to join a union, but was informed that I could After 1 got a job on the Third-ave, line some of the strikers came to me and promised me \$14 a week to leave the company and join the union, but it is too late

carries came. Now I can can't the turn on them. They inventually the whole of them. I am grad of the charce to make a decort tiving actast."

The reporter talked with Thomas Dougherty, a driver, just before in started tor the Voravinic Court to appear against a striker was lad assanted him. He is a smell man add his seenly garments betokened a lard struggle for existence. "I am a married man, the first assentiation of the foreign place him. In Broadyn. I was tarrown out on my job by the union and have been living from hand to meeth until this critic. The property of t

REOOKLYN MEN RETURNING TO WORK. Most of the striking foundrymen in Brookyn have gained the advance in wares they sought and have gone back to work. At Bell & Fyfe's foundry, in Kent-ave., where fifty men struck because fourteen had been laid off from work, forty resumed work yesterday, the firm being compelled to lay off ten more because of lack of work.

of lack of work.

The difficulties between E. B. Bartlett & Co. and the men employed in his warehouses on the Brooklyn water front have been settled by an agreement made yesterday. The firm gives the employes more than they demanded, so far as the question of wages is concerned, but the point at issue—the employment of union or non-mea—was decidedly in rayor of the company, the first

article of the agreement reading: "The firm have the right at all limes to employ either union or non-union men, and at such wages as they can pay."

About ninety boys employed in Cooper's Glue Factory, at the foot of Maspeth-ave, struck yesterday for an increase of pay.

Ten stilmen employed in Pratt's Oil Works, at the foot of North Twelfth-st., struck to secure an advance of wages from \$2 to \$2 50 a cay.

A conference was held by Mayor Whitney and Police Commissioner Carroll yesterday, in regard to the strikers in the Eastern District. The Commissioner said that he had ordered that no crowds be permitted to assemble in the streets and all persons were kept moving.

SUGAR REFINERS REFUSE ARBITRATION. THE FIRMS EMPLOY NEW MEN NOW-WORKMEN RETURN TO HAVEMEYERS & ELDER.

An ineffectual attempt to bring about a settlemen of the Brooklyn sugar refiners' strike was made yesterday by J. Mollenhauer & Sons, molasses refiners in Rush-st. Early in the morning the firm asked a committee of their striking employes to call upon them for the purpose of arbitrating matters. The request was granted and a committee consisting of John D. Engel, of the Sugar Workers' Unfot : Edward King and Otto Fuller, of the Central Labor Union, and two strikers called about noon. Mr. Mollenhauer told them that he would concede the hours they demanded and would pay the following rates; Foremen \$2 40 for twelve hours' work ; machine \$2 04 for the same time; and laborers \$1 65 for ten hours. The committee replied that the men would not return under any circumstance Mr. Mollenhauer promptly declined to do and the dis cussion terminated at once. In reference to the confer ence a representative of the firm said to a TRIBUNE

"We determined to make one more effort to effect a reconciliation with our old hands and so we sent for the committee. But we find that we can do nothing

the committee. But we find that we can do nothing with them unless we agree to receptize the union and that we shall not do. Now we have done our part; we have offered our men just about what they demanded and I think the public will say we have done all that could be asked of us. Next week we shall have a force of men here from down East and start our works going fall blast. The new bands will be guaranteed police protection and each man will be provided with a revolver tor self-defence. If any striker interferes with them he will do so at his peril. We shall stand no more nonsense nor will we take back any old hands after this week."

Motler, Sterck & Co. shipped another load of sugar yesterlay. The truck was accompanied to the whart by a squad of mounted policemen. This refinery is now being run at about one-eighth of its capacity. One of the firm said that they would not recognize the union it it compelled them to keep shut down all summer. Some shipments of stack were made by Havemeyers & Elder and the other establishments by barges from the river front. Dick & Meyer offered to pay off their hands but none of them would take their money. The strikers say that they have already received over \$1,000 from other labor organizations. Some of the refineries are taking advantage of the strike to clean and repair their machinery which is usually done later in the season. It takes several weeks' time to do this work.

Havemeyers & Elder will hegin filling orders this

strike to clean and repair their machinery which is smally done later in the season. It takes several weeks' time to do this work.

Havemeyers & Elder will begin filling orders this morning. Eight of their truckmen called at the office yesterday and stated that they were ready to go to work. Mr. Senft thanked them and told them they could come in the morning with their trucks. The police will be on hand in force as it is expected there will be serious trouble.

Since the labor troubles broke out a squad of National Guardsmen has been kept on duty in each of

tional Guardsmen has been kert on duty in each of the Brooklyn armories, as the commundants are re-sponsible for the rides and other property belonging

FEATURES OF WORKINGMEN'S DEMANDS. KMPLOYERS WHO ARE FIGHTING STRIKERS-AR-

Trade in the boycotted bakery in Easecond st. continues to be exceedingly dull. There were their purchases did not amount to more than \$4. An given to the poor, came in yesterday morning and put down upon the counter five glittering \$5 gold pieces. He had hardly left when a letter came from the Sisters of St. Dominic, containing \$2 and asked that bread to that amount be sent to the home. The inevitable John Smith also turned up as a friend of the little bakeress in the person of a well-dressed man who spun a sliver dollar on the showense and asked that the poor of the

WANTING MORE CARS IN THIRD-AVE. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE RAILROAD COMMIS-SIONERS.

ALBANY, April 28 .- On presentation of the petition of merchants on the line of Third-ave, and streets adjacent thereto, praying the Board of Railroad ominissioners to take such action as would compel the Commissioner O'Donnell offered a resolution that The Third Avenue Railroad Company be notified that if they do not, after the receipt of this botice, comply with the provisions of that charter in running cars as therein provided, the Board will present that fact to the Commissioner Klernan moved to amend by inserting

the following: "That the attention of said company and its said employes be called to the serious injury which an innocent public is suffering while the existing disagreement between the road and its employes continues, also that the Board recommends, as prescribed by law, that the Third Avenue Railway Company shall make every reasonable effort commensurate with the public necessities to employ men in sufficient numbers to do the work of operating its cars and that failure on is part to do its duty in this respect will make it the General for his consideration and action,"

Commissioner Rogers moved to amend by inserting

Commissioner Rogers moved to amend by inserting "That this Board would not at present be justified in reporting to the Attorney-General any fature upon the part of the Third Avenue road to comply with the provisions of its charter."

Mr. Kernan's amendment was adopted, O'Donnell and Kernan volting in favor of it.

The Senate Railroad Committee discussed the modified Cantor bill. The bill will be reported on Friday with an amendment giving the New-York Board of Estimates the power, in its discretion, to retain as the property of New-York City, the franchises, consents and tracks of the Broadway road, and allow all street railroads in New-York to run cars over the Broadway tracks, paying to the city a license fee proportionate to the number of cars run by each road over the said Broadway tracks.

FALLING IN FRONT OF A LOCOMOTIVE. At 12:45 this morning John Ellingsworth, one of the well-known Ellingsworth brothers, while turning to speak to a friend on the edge of the platform of the Elevated road at the Fulton Street Station, fell to the tracks while a down-coming train was within thirty feet of him. Edingsworth sprang beneath the platform unhart, and clung to the iron girders until the train had passed. He then crawled ferth, much to the astonish-ment of the employes, who had seen him fall and sup-posed that he had been crushed to death.

GENERAL CROOK REPLYING TO HIS CRITICS. OMAHA, Neb., April 28.-General Crook, in speaking at a banquet given to him this evening, said in ourse of his remarks concerning the criticisms that had been made regarding his course in Arizona; military critic in Washington,

LOCAL OFFION DEFEATED. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 28.-The elec-

tion passed off quietly. The large colored vote was nearly solid for license. The professors of the University of Virginia voted solid for local option. The dis-trict gave several hundred majority in favor of liquor

A METEOR SEEN IN OREGON. St. Paul, April 28 (Special) .- At Grant's

Pass, in the southern part of Oregon, a large meteor ap-peared and seemed to fall within a few miles of that peared and seemed to fall within a few miles of that place. It moved with great velocity and left in its path a tail of fire which lasted about five seconds. A whirring sound caused by the meteor was heard a long distance.

GREAT HURRAHING IN DIXIE. JEFF DAVIS WITH HIS EX-CONFEDERATES

GREETED BY THOUSANDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC SOUTH. ERNERS-HIS SPEECH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28.-To-day will

ever be memorable in the history of Alabama. Every town in the State was represented here, and many adja-cent effics and villages poured their entire population into Montgomery's streets. At an early hour the sidewalks were so densely packed that locomotion was difficult. It had rained all night and poured down until 10 o'clock. The hour for delivering the addresses by Mr. Davis and General Gordon was changed to 2 p. m. Instead of going to the park it was decided to go to the Capitol grounds and for the speeches to be made from the very spot where Mr. Davis took the cath of office as President of the Confederate States. The entire city was gayly decorated and the City Hall had United States flags fluttering out

of every window. Pictures of Confederate generals were fastened to the outside walls, while the names of Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnston, and many other generals fluttered to the breeze. From the topmost point of the high do ne of the Capitol tower-ing far above everything in the city, floated the stars with devices while there was suspended along the front columns immense Federal flags reaching down almost to the heads of the speakers. More Federal flags flated in Montgomery to day than at any time since 186). Tae private houses and business houses all had a liberal supply of decorations and devices and words of welcome The scenes around the ex-President of the Confederacy this morning and the great desire to see and shake big by the hand are indescribable. People were packed in the Exchange like sardines and it was with difficulty that

old President and nothing would satisfy them until they had done so. Being feeble, the ordeal was more than he troops extending far up the avenue leading to the Capitol. It was necessary to form a square in order that the procession might move. Companies were formed side the lines. A carriage with four waite horses was drawn up to the door, and Mr. Davis, escorted by Mayor Reese, Governor O'Neal and ex-Governor Watts, formerly of his Cabinet, stepped from the hotel and entered the vehicle.

The shouts from the multitude as he was seen to

emerge from the hotel were loud and long. They had the peculiar nervous jerk which characterized what became famous as the "Rebel yell" the world over. The next carriage contained General John B. Gordon and Captain W. L. Bragg, Miss Winnie Davis, the youngest daughter of Mr. Davis; and Miss Reese, the daughter. The next carriage contained W. W. Screws, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon and Miss Waller, the latter a nelco of Mr. Davis. Other carriages followed with the trustees of the Monument Association and the Governor's staff. Amil the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the booming of cannon, the scene was presented rarely witnessed in any country, the demonstration being in honor of a man proscribed by the United States Government, and as a tribute to rocession arrived at the Capitol gate Mr. Davis left his carriage and took his seat near the historic spot he occupied on February 16, 1861. The people-men, women and children-were packed from the steps to the gate, and, while it was impossible for a great part of them to hear, they stood in their places out of respect for Mr. Davis and their desire to see him. When orde had been secured Mayor Roese advanced to the front of the platform and said:

MY COUNTRYMEN: It is with profound emotions that I present to you the foremost type of Southern manhood, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America.

The scenes heretofore enacted were gone over as Mr. Davis advanced, and it was some minutes before ne could speak. It was the first time thousands in the crowd had seen him. The shouts finally dying away the ex-President, leaning on his cane, with the Federal flag over him and Confederate veterans before him, in a clear, ringing voice, without a tremor or pause, except when interrupted by shouts of his heavers, such;

and that he had to up to the front again. He bowed his acknowledgments and thanks. Governor O'Neal, when t was possible to be heard, made a speech in reference feel for the states men and soldiers of the South, and in feet for the states and and troduced General John B. Gordon, the orator selected to deliver the address, as in Mr. Davis's feeble condition it was understood he could speak only a few minutes. General Gordon received a rousing welcome, as many

In part:

The events of this day will be "memorable" because the monument whose foundations we are assembled to lay will teatify to future ages Alabama's appreciation of the courage, fidelity, devoted patriotism and self-sacrifice of the bravest and best of her sons. This ground is "historic," because here was born the "Coniederate States of America." Here, amoist the prayers and hopes, the aspirations and apprehensions of a proud brave, free and freedom-loving people, was christened the young republic, destined to only four years of motoric life as a Nation, but to an eternity of renown. Here the Chief Executive of that young republic—its first and its last President—called by the united voices of the representatives of his people, modestly his firmly assumed the stupendons responsibility of his high office. I may be pardoned, even in his presence, a brief allusion to two memorable occasions—the only two—upon which it was my privilege to meet him from 1861 to 1865. On the one occasion he rode with lofty bearing on the natite-field of the first Manassas, the constitutional commander-in-chief of a victorious army on the other, he lay hicarcerated in Fortress Mouroe, the vicarious sufferer for his vanquished people. At I saw him in that first great counlist of the Confederacy, with the shours of the Confederacy, with the shours of his southern countrymen and the attention of Christentom. But as a prisoner, stripped of all power save the power to endure, sustained by that majestic spirit which no force but death could connect, awaiting his judical trial and all its consequences with a repose of mind, an equipoise and dignity of demeanor racely equalised and nover excelled—it was then that he bound himself to the hearts of his people in deathless affection and rose to the sublimeat height of the morally heroic. Of these two scenes, the one in the fortress was more poofoundly impressive. Its teaches that no revulsion in political fortines, however and general grander still in the hour of his most splendid triumph, h The events of this day will be "memorable"

LONDON, April 29 .- The Times says: "The reappearance of Jefferson Davis, whom Mr. Gladstone hailed as the creator of a new State, enforces